



# Stopping the Invasion:

## Eliminating Aquatic Nuisance Species Using Ozone

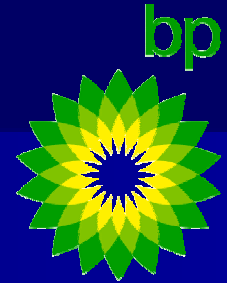
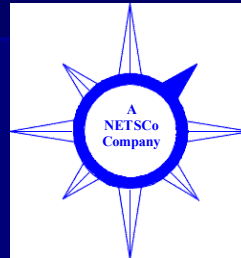


# Overview

- Who is Nutech?
- Background information on Ozone
- What are the challenges/advantages?
- Testing Protocol/Floating Laboratory
- Test Results
- Focus of future testing

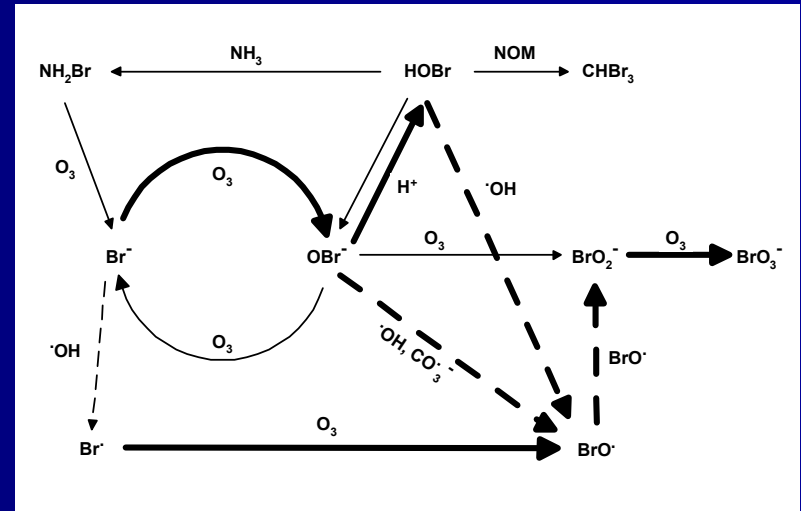
# The Nutech Team:

- Marine Biologists
- Chemists
- Marine Engineers
- Naval Architects
- Academic Researchers
- Corrosion Engineers
- Environmental Scientists
- Ship Owners & Operators



# Background information...

- What is ozone?
- How is it made?
- How does it work?
  - Biologically
  - Chemically
- Other proven applications



# This is Ozone ( $O_3$ )...

- Ozone is a powerful oxidation agent
- Easily soluble in water
- Colorless gas, with distinctive odor
- Extremely short half-life; after which  $O_3$  reverts to  $O_2$

# This is how you “make” Ozone...

- Nitrogen is stripped from ambient air to concentrate the oxygen content
- Oxygen is passed through a high voltage or high frequency electrical field
- A percentage of the  $O_2$  molecules are converted to  $O_3$  molecules
- $O_3$  is then injected into the water stream utilizing diffusers or venturi technology

# This is how it works – Biologically and Chemically...

- O<sub>3</sub> reacts with other constituents normally found in sea water
- The reaction creates Hypobromous acid (HOBr) and Hypobromite ion (OBR<sup>-</sup>)
- These oxidants are the “killing” mechanism when their levels exceed a toxic threshold

# Other water treatment uses for O<sub>3</sub>...

- Municipal drinking water systems
- Bottled water suppliers
- Soda bottlers
- Breweries and Distilleries
- Commercial laundry facilities
- Sewage treatment plants
- Any place sterile water is needed



# Technical challenges related to O<sub>3</sub>

- Ozone is toxic to humans as well; how can we safely handle it on board ship?
- Ozone has a very short half-life in sea water (3-4 seconds); so how do we get it to do its job in such a short time?
- How do we make sufficient amounts of ozone to treat so much water?
- Latent toxicity, if any, needs to be neutralized

# Technical advantages related to O<sub>3</sub>

- Ozone is not sensitive to solids content in the water; therefore, no “pre-treatment” required
- Ozone has been proven NOT to accelerate corrosive forces already at work in sea water, at the dosage levels needed
- Ozone appears to be so effective at “killing” that it prevents re-growth

# Issues that all ANS technologies must show they can deal with...

- What is the efficacy of the treatment especially compared to BWE?
- What are the dosage rates required to achieve this?
- What are the re-growth rates, if any?
- What are the economics involved?
  - Capital purchase costs
  - Installation costs
  - Operating and maintenance costs vs. cost of BWE

# Development of the testing protocol

- All members of the Team were involved:
  - Academics
  - Scientists
  - Ship designers
  - Ship operators
- Real world or laboratory testing?
- What exactly would we test for?
- Against what performance standard(s)?
- Peer reviewed and approved

# Engineering and Technical

- Ozone had never been used on board ships in the treatment of ballast water
- Regulatory (USCG, ABS) review was intense
- Owner/Operator scrutiny was also intense; focus on personnel and operational safety
- Space on the subject vessel was at a premium
- How should the ozone be distributed?
- Who would operate the equipment and perform the testing?

# Our floating "Laboratory"

- T/V Tonsina, a 125,000 dwt tanker
- Owned by BP Oil Co.; operated by Alaska Tanker Co.
- 869' LOA x 136' beam
- Cargo capacity of 824,000 bbls (~ 34.6 million gallons)
- Ballast capacity of 306,500 bbls (~ 12.9 million gallons)

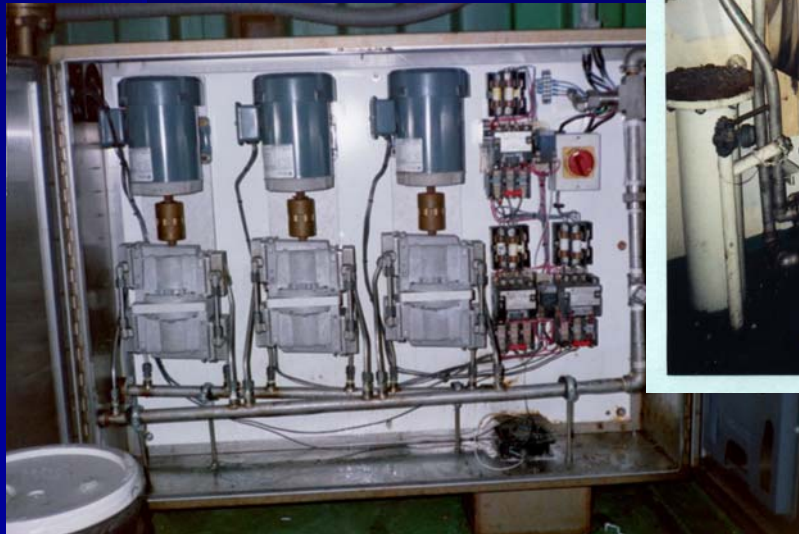
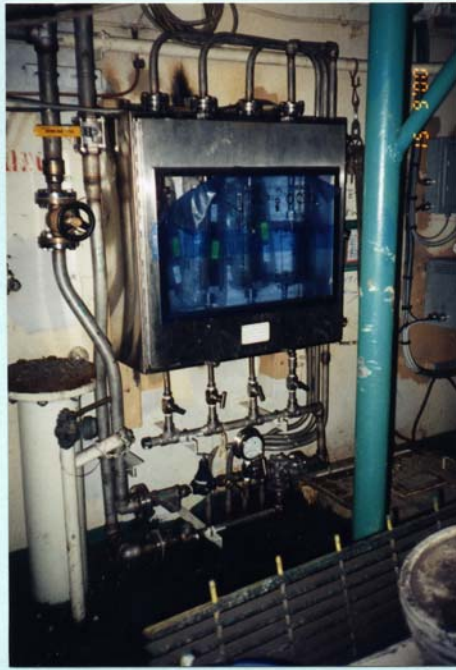




# Equipment Installation



PG  
pixels

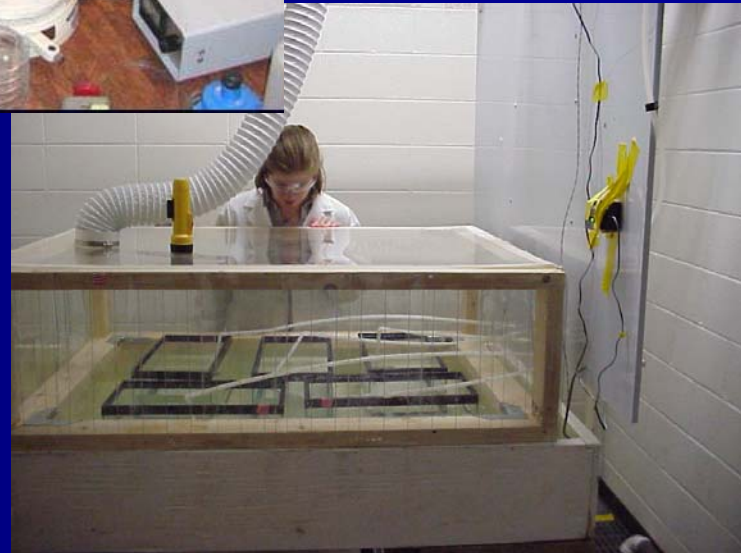




# On board testing

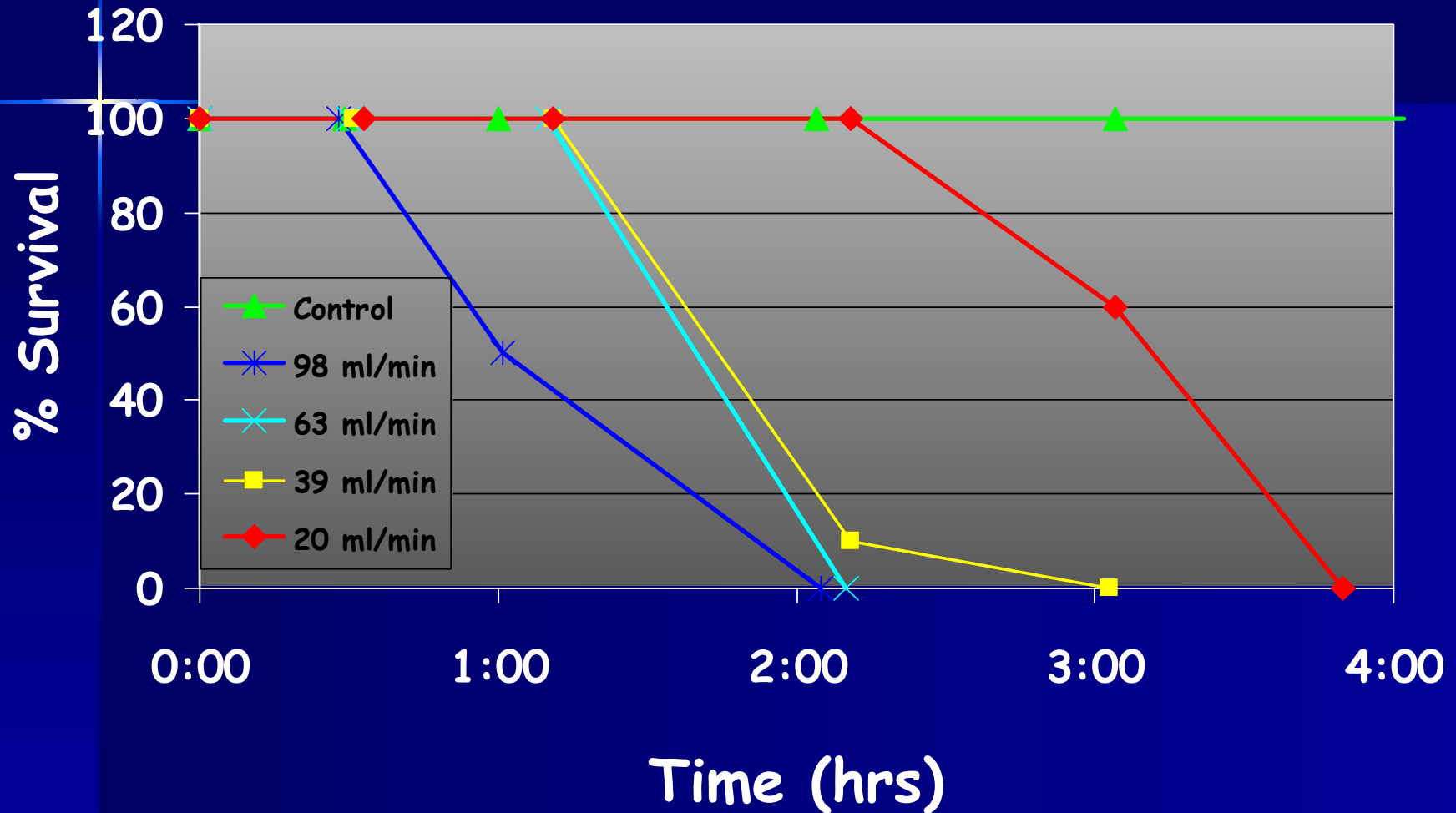


Plankton Checks



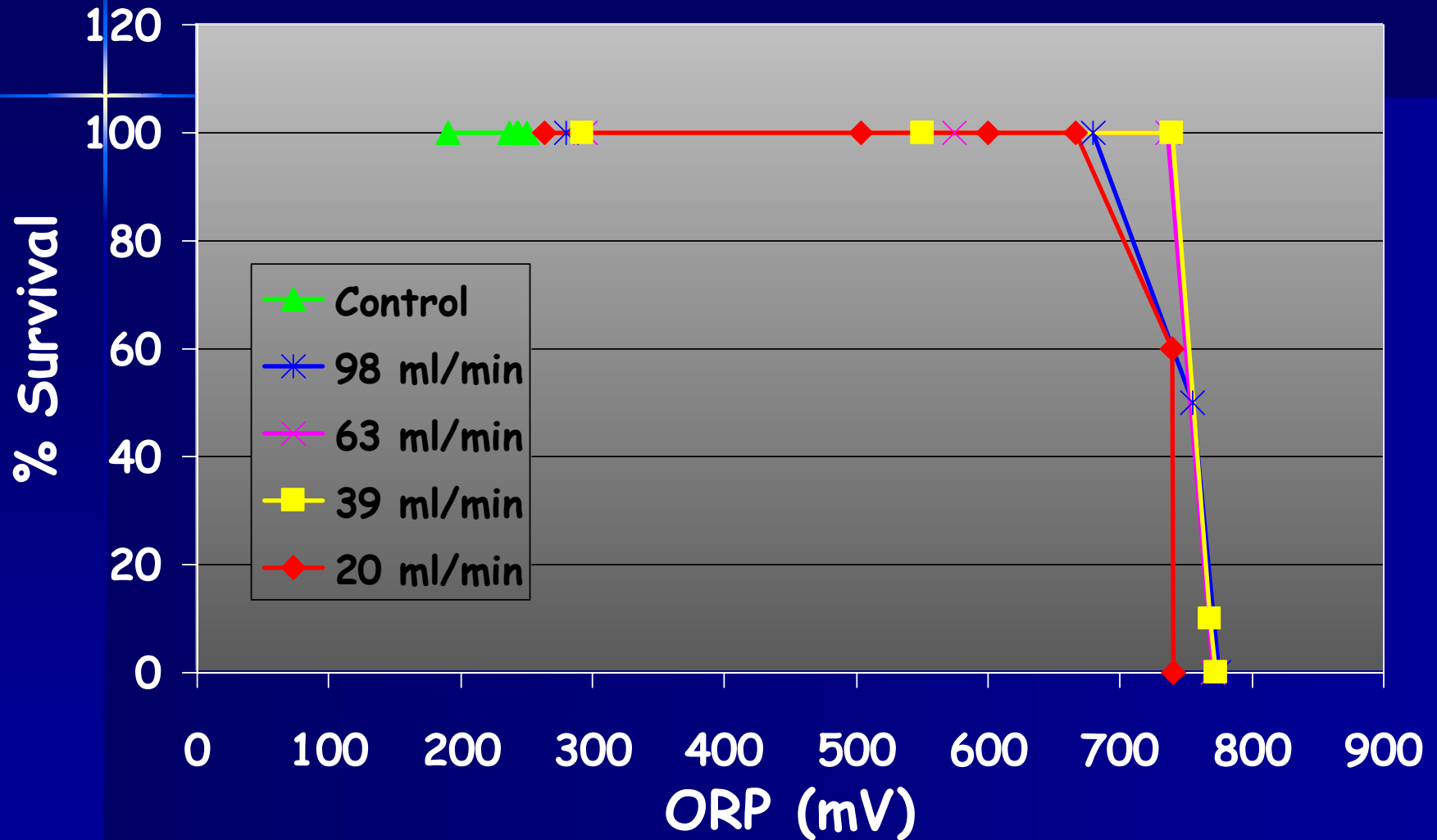


# Test Results



$O_3$  concentration: 0.07 mg  $O_3$ /ml

# Test results



O<sub>3</sub> concentration: 0.07 mg O<sub>3</sub>/ml

# Focus of next stage of testing

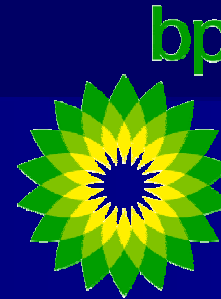
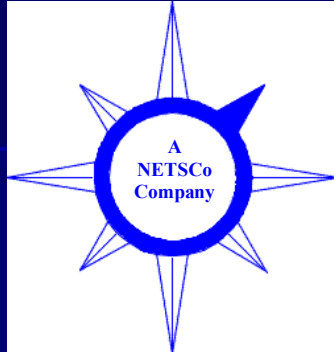
## ■ Scientific:

- How much of the killing is being done by the ozone vs. the oxidants produced by the ozone?
- Will latent toxicity be an issue?
- How can we best measure, in real time, the ability of the water to support life, and therefore the efficiency of our dosage rate?

# Focus of next stage of testing (cont'd)

- **Engineering:** Our testing to date has proven that ozone works. Our focus is now turning towards what can be done to:
  - Reduce the installation costs
  - Maximize the production rate of ozone for the power consumed
  - Optimize the distribution method of the ozone
  - Determine the optimal quantity of ozone needed to achieve the desired "kill" rate

# Thank you!



# For more information....

<b>Northeast Technical Services Co., Inc.</b>	<b>Richard A. Mueller; (440) 236-9191</b>
<b>Nutech O<sub>3</sub>, Inc.</b>	<b>Jack Robinson: (703) 821-1446</b>
	<b>Joel Mandelman; (703) 288-4694</b>
	<b>Michael Jennings; (703) 288-4011</b>
<b>LaQue Center</b>	<b>Dr. Bopinder S. Phull; (910) 256-2271</b>
<b>Parametrix</b>	<b>Dr. Robert Genesemer; (253) 863-5128</b>
	<b>Dr. William Stubblefield; (541) 758-2103</b>
<b>Shannon Point Marine Center</b>	<b>Dr. Paul Dinnel; (360) 293-2188</b>
<b>Smithsonian Environmental Research Council</b>	<b>Dr. Greg Ruiz; (301) 261-4190, x 227</b>
<b>University of North Carolina, Wilmington</b>	<b>Dr. William Cooper; (910) 962-2387</b>
<b>University of Washington</b>	<b>Dr. Jeffrey Cordell; (206) 543-7532</b>
	<b>Dr. Russ Herwig; (206) 685-2163</b>
<b>US Fish &amp; Wildlife Service</b>	<b>Gary Sonnevil; (907) 262-9863</b>

